

City of Canal Fulton Water Works Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2014

The Canal Fulton Water Works has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Canal Fulton Water System

The Canal Fulton Water Works is located at 453 Water Street. The water plant draws its potable water from five different wells which are located in the well fields adjacent to the treatment plant. The Canal Fulton Water System currently serves 5,479 residents and produces an annual daily average of 426,000 gallons of water.

Due to the aging of water lines on Wooster Street and Poplar/Steiner Streets, they are scheduled for replacement starting this year. These two areas have produced the most waterline breaks. All impacted homeowners will be notified prior to construction.

Results for compounds such as Lead, Copper, Total Trihalomethanes and Total Halo acetic Acids will be found in the contaminants table in this report. Total Trihalomethanes and Total Halo acetic acids are carcinogenic compounds that are produced when chlorine reacts with organic materials in the water supply. The City of Canal Fulton treats water pumped from its wells with chemicals such as potassium permanganate and polymer to assist in removal of Iron and Manganese in the sand and gravel filtration process. Chlorine is added for disinfection and levels are maintained in the distribution system to meet EPA minimum requirements. Fluoride is also added to prevent or reduce tooth decay. The Canal Fulton Water Plant does not treat for Calcium and Magnesium which is "hardness". The availability of any results may be obtained by calling the Canal Fulton Water Department at 330-854-5353. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system for 2015.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utility, please contact the Canal Fulton Water Works Department by calling 330-854-2044. You may also call George Lukinac, Superintendent at 330-854-5353 or by writing to The City of Canal Fulton, Utility Department, 155 East Market Street, Suite B, Canal Fulton, Ohio 44614.

TIPS FOR CONSERVING WATER

TIP #1 Check for Leaks

Dripping faucets and leaky toilets account for a large portion of home water waste. Check your faucets and toilets to see if they are leaking.

Faucets: Repair all leaks, or if you feel uncomfortable with do-it-yourself repairs, call a plumber. In the long run, the water you save will pay for itself.

Toilets: To detect slow leaks, add several drops of dark food coloring into the toilet's water tank. If the water in the bowl is tinted after fifteen minutes, your toilet is leaking. If so, all it usually needs is a new toilet flapper, an easy and inexpensive repair job.

TIP #2 Take Short Showers

Bathing is the second highest use of indoor water. Bathing also uses energy to keep the water warm. A five-minute shower is usually all that's needed. Be sure to install a low-flow (2.5 gals/minute) shower head.

TIP #3 Reduce Flushing Water

The toilet is a big guzzler of indoor water. A good quick fix is to fill a plastic bottle with some pebbles of sand and water and put it in the toilet tank to reduce the fill amount. Don't use a brick, as it will decompose and gum up plumbing. Better yet, install an ultra-low flow (1.6 gals/flush) toilet.

Other Tips for Saving Water:

1. Install low flow (2.2 gals/minute) aerators on bathroom and kitchen faucets.
2. Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full.
3. Visit WaterWiser®, the water efficiency clearinghouse at www.waterwiser.org for more tips on how to save water.

Hydrant Flushing:

The City of Canal Fulton Water Department along with the Canal Fulton Fire Department flush fire hydrants on an annual basis. The public will be notified prior to flushing by news media (newspaper), signs located at various points around town and on your monthly water and sewer bill. Any questions concerning the hydrant flushing will be answered by calling any of these numbers: 330-854-2044, 330-854-5353, or 330-854-2225. The flushing will likely be scheduled during the spring or fall months.

Susceptibility Analysis

To fulfill the requirements of the federal Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, the Ohio EPA has completed a draft susceptibility analysis for the City of Canal Fulton. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rules require that the City of Canal Fulton summarize the results of its susceptibility analysis in its annual CCR. Water quality data was evaluated using the drinking water compliance database at Ohio EPA.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Canal Fulton's wells has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

- The aquifer is semi-confined and the partially confining unit has a variable thickness. The partially confining unit provides limited protection for the aquifer.
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

This does not mean the aquifer will become contaminated; only conditions are such that ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by current monitoring practices, educational outreach programs, and Zoning Ordinances. Additionally, the City of Canal Fulton has placed drinking water protection area signs along State Route 93. To report a spill, call 1-800-282-9378. More information is available by contacting the Ohio E.P.A., Northeast District Office, 2110 E. Aurora Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087.

Sources of contamination to drinking water

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and industrial uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Special precautions:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC

guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Canal Fulton Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria and inorganic contaminants during 2014. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. It is important to understand that some minerals at concentrations in which they are normally found in drinking water are not at all harmful. Often, they are helpful. One example is fluoride, which we add to the water. While fluoride could be harmful at high levels, it is considered beneficial at the desired level (0.8 – 1.3 mg/l). Many other elements (minerals) are also beneficial at low levels. Nevertheless, if they are detected (at any level), we are required to report them in the CCR.

“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in the drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Canal Fulton Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Listed below is information on contaminants that were found in the Canal Fulton drinking water.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	10.0	<1.0-11.0	No	2013	Corrosion on household plumbing
Copper (ppb)	0	AL=1300	179	33-280	No	2013	Corrosion on household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.295	N/A	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10	1.00	N/A	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.64	N/A	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total (ppb) Trihalomethanes	0	80	21.8/27.2	N/A	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total (ppb) Halo Acetic Acids	0	60	5.73/5.16	N/A	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium -2 28 (pci/L)	0	5	<1.00	N/A	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	<0.3	N/A	No	2012	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	<0.2	N/A	No	2012	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	<0.3	N/A	No	2012	Herbicide runoff

*The Ohio EPA does not list a maximum contaminant level for hardness. It is not a health concern and is considered for aesthetic purposes only. The City of Canal Fulton's finished water has an average total hardness of 289 mg/L, or 16.9 grains per gallon.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Grains per Gallon (GPG): Is a unit of weight. It is 1/7000 of a pound. One GPG, (1gpg) is equal to 17.1 PPM.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The "<" Symbol? A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries Per Liter (pc/L) is a measure of radioactivity in water.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

SU: Standard Unit.

N/A: Non applicable.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council, which meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at City Hall 155 East Market Street, Canal Fulton at 7:00 pm. We are here to serve you; if you have any additional questions call the Canal Fulton Utilities Department 330-854-5353.



City of Canal Fulton Water Department